CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A Female Teacher Wanted.

THE TRUSTEES of the Rockingham Academy, (Richmond County) wish to employ a Lady qualified to teach Music, Painting, and the other usual branches of a female education. A salary of $400 and board will be given. Applications for the situation must be made by the 20th June, accompanied by testimonials of qualification, or references. The Exercises of the School will commence in the course of July.
F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.
May 15, 1832. 80 3w.

FOR RENT,

THE *HOUSE and LOT* on Cool Spring street, formerly B. Chapman's, Esq. For terms apply to
P. DAILEY.
May 12th, 1832. 80 3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,
ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.
DAVID SHAW.
May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next.
D. S.

Notice.

ON Saturday the 26th day of May inst. at 12 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, in the Banking Room of the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, FIFTY-TWO SHARES of the Stock of the said Bank, pledged by the following persons, as a security for the payment of their several notes to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, which notes are due and unpaid.

Twenty Shares, pledged by Jacob Rhodes.
Five Shares, " by Robinson Mumford, sen.
Eight Shares, " by Martin Pickett.
Nineteen Shares, " by Henry N. Jasper, Adm'r of Sarah M. Jasper.

J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.
Fayetteville, May 14th, 1832. 80-2w.

SALTED HIDES.

200 Large Salted Hides, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
May 15.—80-4t

FOR SALE.

FOURTEEN hundred and fifty acres of valuable *River Land*, will be sold on the 9th day of June next, known by the name of the McReynold's Land, formerly the property of Benjamin W. Williams. The said Land is situated in Moore County, on the south side of Deep River, and has extensive and very valuable Low Grounds, well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain; a most desirable situation for a dwelling, and an admirable Spring, convenient to all parts of the Farm. The sale will take place at Tyson's Bridge. Terms liberal, and made known on the day.
JOHN B. KELLY, *Agent.*
May 14, 1832. 80.ts.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 5th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

JUST RECEIVED

By the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Loaf Sugar,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder,
Imperial, and
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Scotch Barley,
Mustard,
Cloves and Mace,
Nutmegs and Cassia,
Pepper and Alspice,

Lime Juice,
Lemon Sirup,
Port and
Madeira } WINE,
Glauber Salts,
Epsom ditto,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor,
Bateman's Drops,
1 case of Toys, &c. &c.

DAVID SHAW.
May 7. 79-3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

A box of Saunders' *Superior Chewing* TOBACCO.
THOS. COCHRAN.
May 8. §79-3t.§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1832.

James Gaines and others, *vs.* Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddill, Sen., Executors of John Montgomery, Esquire. } PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

On motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and shew cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.
JAMES McBRYDE, *C. S. C.*
May 15. 80-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassineis, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brocheiles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mersеilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN
April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

JOHN C. LATTA,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA,
Which he offers low for cash or country produce, at either of his Stores on Hay and Person streets. He also keeps a good assortment of

Paints, Oils, Drugs and Dye Stuffs,

At his store on Person street.
Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

To Journeymen Tailors.

A GOOD Workman is wanted immediately. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. To save trouble, none need apply except such as can come well recommended.
CANNON CAISON.
May 8. 79-3t.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

Molasses, &c.

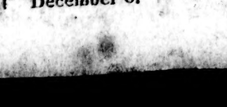
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
April 20, 1832. 77tf.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.
BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
May 1*st*, 1822. *Proprietors.*

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.



The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.
JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,
December 6. 57tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. §80-tf.§

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 24.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st day of June next.
NATHAN MENDENHALL, *Pres't*
April 28*th*, 1832. 78tm.

FAYETTEVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of this Society, the following Report was read, and directed to be published in the "Observer."

To the President of the Fayetteville Temperance Society.

Your Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of collecting facts relative to the subject of Intemperance, in the Town of Fayetteville and its vicinity, would submit the following report:

That there are in the Town of Fayetteville, including Campbellton, 37 Stores and Shops, where Spiritous Liquors are sold in various quantities, from a quart to the Hhd., and 10 places where they are sold in smaller quantities than a quart. Your Committee found it difficult to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the quantity of Spiritous Liquors, sold in the town during the past year. They obtained estimates from several gentlemen on this subject, the aggregate of which may be put down at 80,000 gallons, about 17,000 gallons of which were consumed in the Town of Fayetteville.

It would be vain for your Committee to attempt to report the whole of the evil produced in the community, by the sale, and habitual use of Spiritous Liquors. Losses innumerable and incalculable, are the consequence. They might enumerate the loss to the consumers, of the amount paid for these Liquors, and taking 1700 gallons as the quantity consumed in Fayetteville, it may safely be set down at $10,000. This is paid chiefly by the citizens of the town and its vicinity. The whole quantity sold in the town, say 80,000 galls., cannot cost the consumers less than $50,000. But the amount paid for intoxicating liquors, is only a small item of the loss;—add the loss of time, in procuring and drinking this *poison*, the loss of time by intoxication, time spent in law suits occasioned by intemperance, including the time of Judges, Jurors and Witnesses; the loss of character, of health, of property, of the peace of families, of lives, and they fear, the loss of immortal souls.

During the past year (or in about that time) 5 persons have fallen the victims of intemperance, 4 of whom died under circumstances, making it the duty of the Coroner to hold a Jury of Inquest over their bodies, subjecting the County to an expense, in each case, of $17. Another individual, who for cruel treatment to his wife, while intoxicated, was committed to jail, where he died. He had remained in prison perhaps twelve months, if so, then his intemperance taxed the county to the amount of $113.—Your Committee were informed, by a member of the Committee of Finance for the County of Cumberland, that one individual had through intemperance, cost the County not less than $300. And let it ever be remembered, that these Drunkards pay no part of all this expense. They drink to their own ruin, and to the injury of the better part of the community. Cases of intemperance are witnessed almost daily in the Town. The subjects are, the young man of 16 to 20, and the old gray headed man of 50 and 60 years of age. Some men having titles of honor and authority, and many who seem reckless of every thing that is dear to the mind of a virtuous man. Your Committee would remark here, that the false doctrine so often advanced, "that in the moderate use of Spirits there is no danger, and a little can do no harm," together with the example of temperate drinkers, have contributed more than any thing else to make men drunkards.

Your Committee feel a "lively satisfaction" in being able to mention some facts, which ought to stimulate the friends of temperance to persevering efforts, to expose and suppress the great evil of intemperance. This noble enterprise has been approved by many of the best and ablest men of the age, in all parts of the civilized world. In Fayetteville there are 25 Stores where no spiritous liquors are sold. There are two very respectable Public Houses also, where none are kept now; formerly considerable quantities were sold at each of them. It is unanimously admitted, that there is a great decrease in the quantity sold in town. Professing Christians begin to wake up to their duty on this subject: many have in a short time abandoned the traffic in spiritous liquors, as inconsistent with their profession. In this town, there are only four professing Christians engaged in this trade. The distinction between the drunkard and the sober man is beginning to be more clearly marked, and the man who is known to be intoxicated on the 4th of July, or at an anniversary dinner, is now suspected of being a person who is about to fix upon himself the character of "Drunkard." We hear no more of a person being "gentlemanly drunk;" drunkenness at any place, or on any occasion, is now considered disgraceful. The influence of Temperance Societies is seen, felt and acknowledged. A gentleman who keeps the principal public House in this town remarked, "as an evidence that these societies are doing a great deal of good, I seldom see a stage passenger take any spirits with him on the road, and travellers drink very little at the bar." The publications circulated by the friends of Temperance induce many persons to join these societies, and over others they exert a restraining influence. In respectable families, spiritous liquors are seldom offered to visiters as a mark of respect, or evidence of hospitality. One of the volunteer companies of this Town (the Light Artillery) celebrated their anniversary a few days since without having any spirits on the occasion. The ladies are on our side, and are exerting their influence, though silently yet powerfully, in aid of this great enterprise. In conclusion, your committee would remark, that they do not know a single individual, who does not *profess* to be friendly to this good cause.

W. WHITEHEAD,
JAS. G. COOK,
H. LEETE, } Committee.

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility occasioned by intoxication; and her infant child suffocated and its arm broken, having been overlaid by its mother.

Ninety-nine Boats and Arks passed the Locks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Georgetown, D. C., on the 8th and 9th inst.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

AT a Meeting of the Citizens of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday 27th December 1831, for the purpose of deliberating on the expediency of calling a State Convention—Col. CHARLES McALISTER was called to the Chair, and D. A. DAVIS was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the different sections of the State, on the subject of a State Convention, and prepare, publish, and distribute, such information on the subject as they may deem important. The following gentlemen constitute this Committee:

CHARLES McALISTER,	DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN SMITH, Sen.	ALEX'R ELLIOTT,
ARCH'D McDIARMID,	JOHN BLACK,
COLIN McRAE,	DAVID GILLIS,
PETER McKELLAR,	JAMES A. BYRNE.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the Committee respectfully submit the following to their fellow citizens:

The subject of a State Convention, has long presented to the people of North Carolina, considerations of the greatest interest; and as a portion of her citizens, we claim the right, exercised by all free men, of expressing our opinions of public measures. In doing so, we think it proper to premise, that we are not actuated by motives other than such as are inseparable from the interests of the State at large. We feel an honest zeal for the advancement of the good of our common country; and conscious that its interests require the interposing hand of a Convention of the people, we can but feel a deep solicitude for its attainment.

The Constitution of North Carolina contains principles, which are no less at variance with our professions of Republicanism, than they have proven detrimental to the general welfare of the State. Already has one of its provisions created in our Legislature, an Aristocracy unknown to any of the other States in the Union. This assertion is made upon the authority of facts, contained in the instrument itself, accompanied with the experience of the effect which legislation has had upon the affairs of the Commonwealth for the last thirty years. In vain do we look abroad through the State, for the evidences of its wealth, of its increased population, and a system of Internal Improvement, to afford facilities for the transportation of our agricultural products to market, and place us on a footing with the citizens of our sister States. And as long as the present anomaly exists in our Constitution, it is vain to expect a different result from the deliberations of our Legislative Assembly. The reason is obvious: *The majority are governed by the minority.* Our Legislative enactments are made to subserve the worst of political purposes, in prostrating the energies of the State, and creating sectional jealousies and discord, in which the East is arrayed against the West, and the West against the East.

The objections which have heretofore been urged by the opponents of a Convention, (and doubtless they will again be urged,) are, that the people are not to be trusted with a revision of their Constitution: That political science is too refined for the perceptions of the common mind: That the people are not qualified to decide upon general principles of policy, and therefore should not be trusted to revise their form of government. This doctrine, we think entirely repugnant to the genius and nature of our political institutions. The people, in exercising the right of amending or altering their form of government, can have no incentive to do wrong, or incitement to act against the public interest. It matters not, whether it be a contest of opinion or policy, or whatever may be the diversity of public sentiment, the decision of the people has ever been found to rest at a point promotive of the general welfare.—The agitation of such questions, therefore, instead of having a tendency to mislead the public mind, is peculiarly calculated to elicit truth, which the people seek to acquire by reason and reflection. The right of the people to revise their Constitution, is a *fundamental privilege*, reserved to themselves, which no restrictions, however arbitrary, can destroy. Wherefore, then, should the people of North Carolina cease to exercise rights enjoyed by every State in the Union, and such as are indispensable to the perpetuation of their general and individual welfare? If civil government was intended to improve human society, and advance the individual interests of a community, should not its principles be established upon a basis, dispensing its benefits equally to all? The right of the people to be equally represented in their Legislative Councils, is one of the happiest features in a Republican form of government, and without it, no country can ever long maintain its civil rights.—What were the causes that led to the war of the Revolution? Was not the principal one, that of being denied by the British government the right of representation in the Legislative Councils of the Colonies? What difference, then, can there be, in principle, between an unequal representation and no representation at all? The effect is evidently the same.

History and experience teach us, that in every instance where the majority of the Legislature in any popular government, has been composed of members representing a minority of the people, such minority has ever degenerated into a selfish Aristocracy. In a representative government, like ours, it is essential that the most perfect equality should be maintained in its Legislative body, for without it, its republican principles cease to exist, and the boasted *will of the people* becomes but an empty sound.

A portion of the people of this State have, on various occasions, sought a redress of their grievances, through the Legislature; but that body have uniformly refused to take the necessary measures for calling a Convention—thereby proving the truth of the existence of that Aristocracy which has proved so baneful to all republics. In vain did the framers of our Constitution insert that impressive sentiment, expressed in the 21st section of the Bill of Rights, "That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessery to preserve the blessings of liberty." It has been contended by the opponents to a Convention, that this clause in our Bill of Rights does not refer to a Convention, but to Elections. That it cannot have reference to elections, is evident from the language of the 20th section of the same instrument, which declares, "That for redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held."—What then, we would ask, was the object of the 21st section? Certainly it was designed for some purpose, and to a plain mind, evidently was designed by our fathers as admonitory of the necessity of revising and amending the Constitution in Convention.

To suppose that the framers of our Constitution intended to entail upon the State, the recognition of the arbitrary principle, of giving to each county three members in the General Assembly, without regard to population, would be a gross libel upon the character of that august body of patriots. It therefore becomes an interesting inquiry, why this system of representation was adopted? A brief recital of the history of that eventful period, will shew the circumstances under which the Constitution was formed.—North Carolina at the period referred to, was an infant colony, having a thin population, scattered over a vast extent of territory, engaged in a contest with the invading army of the then mother country. In this situation, when all was confusion, without a form of government, great difficulty existed, in convening the people, preparatory to a Convention, for the purpose of organizing a government. The proceedings of that Convention shew, that many of its members were called from their seats to assume a more efficient, but perilous post in the army, to resist the encroachments of an invading enemy. While in this state of anarchy, the apportionment of the Delegates from each county by the Convention, was a matter of compromise. The Delegates elected, (in number eighty-six,) met in Halifax, and after much deliberation, adopted a Constitution, or form of government. The Convention appointed a Governor, (Richard Caswell,) passed an ordinance for holding an election for Members of the General Assembly, which body met in Newbern in April 1777. The Constitution was not ratified by the people, for such was the condition of the Colony at that period, *that it was never submitted to the people for their ratification.* This circumstance, of itself, is conclusive evidence that the system of representation, recognized by the Constitution, was the result of necessity and not of choice; and that the 21st section of the Bill of Rights, is admonitory of the necessity of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution, when the population of the State was increased, and her agricultural and commercial resources were more fully developed.—It surely will not be contended, that time has wrought no change in the circumstances and condition of the State, or that the ratio of representation, which was adopted as a matter of compromise, and to suit the exigencies of the times, is equal in its application now.

North Carolina is composed of 64 counties, containing a population of 738,470 souls, of which 33 counties, viz: Ashe, Brunswick, Beaufort, Bladen, Cabarrus, Currituck, Chowan, Camden, Columbus, Carteret, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Hyde, Haywood, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Moore, Macon, New Hanover, Nash, Onslow, Hertford, Person, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Richmond, Robeson, Tyrrell, Wayne and Washington, contain 254,340 souls. The remaining 31 counties contain 484,130. Thus it is shewn, that 254,340 souls are represented in our Legislature by 99 members, which constitutes a majority of the whole number of the General Assembly; whilst the remaining 31 counties, with a population of 484,131, are represented by only 93 members,—or, to speak in terms more explicit, the majority of the Legislature is composed of members representing one-third of the entire population of the State. In the preceding estimate of the 33 counties, it matters not whether the 8 counties, viz: Ashe, Cabarrus, Haywood, Macon, Moore, Person, Richmond and Robeson, which are taken from the *West*, are left out of the calculation, and in their stead the nine larger counties in the *East* included, to wit: Bertie, Craven, Edgecomb, Halifax, Northampton, Duplin, Sampson, Warren and Pitt. The result is not materially varied. The 33 eastern Counties then, contain a population of 286,426 souls, and are represented by the same number of members constituting a majority in the Legislature.

The opponents of a Convention in our General Assembly have long laboured to conceal from the people, the defects in our system of representation, by describing a *transverse unequal* line between the East and West, showing something like an equal number of population to each:—and it is to be lamented that they have hitherto succeeded in giving some plausibility to this artifice.

Suppose a line should be drawn from the Virginia side of the State, passing through the centre, to the South Carolina line, and it is shown that it divides equally the population of the State, would this prove that Orange County, with a population of 23,875 souls, is as fairly and equally represented in the General Assembly by three members as Washington County with a population of 4562, having an equal number of representatives? The consequences resulting from this unequal representation, are to be seen in the neglected condition of the State, which is no less injurious to the interests of society than it is humiliating to the patriot. It has retarded the growth of our population, rendered profitless our agricultural interests, and prostrated the commercial energies of our citizens. If these facts are to be controverted, to what cause are we to ascribe the continued tide of emigration, that has drained the State of so large a portion of its valuable population and its wealth? The truth is, that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee have been nearly peopled by emigrants from North Carolina. Nor has the evil ceased, for at this time, the inhabitants of the State are daily leaving the places of their nativity, and the homes of their fathers, to seek in other States, that return for their labour and industry which is denied them here. It is not in the nature of men to desert their native place, if it affords them the same comforts and facilities of living, as are to be found in another State. If it be denied that these facilities to wealth and happiness are attainable in North Carolina, let it be shewn, that efficient legislative measures, commensurate with the character of the State and the interest of the people have been attempted, and that the resources of the State proved unequal to the undertaking. Such has not been the case; sectional jealousies and sectional interests have distracted and embarrassed and frustrated all attempts at internal improvement. If the united efforts of the State could be directed to a system of general improvement, we should soon realize the substantial benefits of the fruits of agriculture and commerce. The tide of emigration would cease to flow beyond our boundaries, and our citizens become land-buyers instead of land-sellers: our attachment to the land of our fathers would be increased and our homes rendered desirable, by the reward we should derive from our labour.

The large mass of the people of this State are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The promotion, therefore, of husbandry, and all the means, by which the agricultural interests of the country can be improved, becomes a primary object of consideration. The first in importance to the Farmers, is, the construction of roads, over which the products of the country can be transported to market, at the least possible expenditure of time and labour.)

The experience of many years has taught us, that for the want of such facilities, a great portion of the products of the State have been diverted to foreign markets; enriching and building up commercial towns in our sister States, at the expense of our own. Virginia and South Carolina are both sensibly alive to the importance of this matter, and are actively engaged in prosecuting works of internal improvement, by which they will not only secure to themselves, the trade of their respective States, but by means of their rail roads, which they are running into the most fertile regions of North Carolina, draw off a large and valuable portion of the products of this State to increase their commercial importance. Intimately connected with the agricultural interests of the State, is the having a commercial depot in our own State, which would not only afford an export market for our surplus produce, become the depository of a constant fund incident to all export markets, and is essential

ly advantageous to the agricultural interest of the country.

The products of *labour*, or the surplus produce of all communities, constitute its circulating capital. The money which is given for the exported articles, or the merchandize that may be given in exchange for any portion of it, must, from the nature of things, pass through the hands of the producer or farmer, and both the money and merchandize are the returns of the labor of the husbandman. But this advantage he can never fully enjoy unless he has a contiguous export market. In a community like ours, as at present, whose trade is scattered, and diverted into various unnatural channels, the occupation of farming holds out but few allurements. The farmer, for the want of a convenient market, is driven to seek one at an extended distance, in another State, and from the badness of the roads and other causes, the expenses of the trips often exceed one half of the value of his load, which operates as a drawback upon the price of labour.

We think it must be apparent to the most superficial observer, that for the want of the proper facilities for the transportation of the agricultural products of the State to a convenient market, the increase of the wealth and population of the State have been materially retarded; and that the evil is mainly to be attributed to the inequality which exists in our representation. If this be the fact, and the experience of more than thirty years confirms the truth of the declaration, it is high time that a stop were put to an evil of such alarming magnitude.

From the Legislature, as at present constituted, we have but little to expect. We would then as the only legitimate means of arresting the continuance of such an evil, respectfully urge upon our fellow-citizens, throughout the State, the propriety of adopting such measures at their approaching elections, as will give a distinct expression of the popular voice on the subject of calling a Convention, to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Bank of the United States.—We had an opportunity, yesterday, of hastily examining the Counter-Report of the Minority of the Bank Committee presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. McDuffie. It is from the pen of this gentleman, but has the full consent of Mr. Adams and Mr. Watmough, who, with him, constitute the Minority of the Committee.

We have never witnessed the operation of that submarine instrument of war called the Torpedo; but we can imagine its effect upon any object against which it is directed. We can think of nothing more figurative of the effect of the counter-report upon the document to which it is counter, than the blowing of a vessel out of her element by that contrivance.

We will endeavor in a few words to give the reader an idea of the tenor of the Report, as it may be some days before a copy of it can be obtained for publication.

The Report begins by examining the six cases presented, in the Report of the Minority, as subjects of imputation touching the violation of its charter by the Bank. These imputations are all unequivocally condemned as unsustainable; and in some of the cases great credit is given to the Bank for the very transactions which are in the majority's report subjected to censure.

The case of the loan to the Editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer is next taken up and fully examined, and the Report tested by the evidence in the case. This branch of the counter-report is concluded in the following terms: "Under all the circumstances of this case the minority of the committee declare, without any reserve, that there is nothing in these transactions calculated to induce them to doubt the honor and integrity of the Directors; and this they feel authorized to say is the opinion of the majority of the committee, from the opinion publicly expressed by one of its members, (Col. R. M. Johnson.) They also deem it due to the occasion and to their own sense of justice, that they should add that they do not believe there exists in the United States a Bank Direction composed of more upright, independent, and honest men than that which granted the loans in question."

The next subject examined by the Minority is the transactions of the Bank with Thos. Biddle & Co. which are thoroughly probed. One incident is so remarkable as to deserve special notice. It is the refutation of a statement implicating the President of the Bank, by the fact, accidentally proven, that for several days before, and several days after, the alleged date of the transaction, Mr. Biddle (the President) was absent from the Bank, on business, at Washington. "Thus," says the Minority, "was this artfully devised story, which was intended to blast the reputation of a high-minded and honorable man, through one of those extraordinary interpositions by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, who must forever stand forth a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of Heaven." In all transactions of the Bank with Thomas Biddle & Co., instead of finding any thing to censure, the Minority state that the President of the Bank appears always to have acted with the most scrupulous delicacy. Before the Committee separated, it further appears, a Resolution was *unanimously* passed, acquitting Mr. Biddle of all censure on this head.

The counter-report then goes on to examine and refute various other positions taken in the Report of the Majority, respecting the transportation of specie, exchange, &c. and declares the opinion that there is no part of the Union which is so much benefited by the general operations of the Bank as the Southern and Western States.

In regard to the comparison drawn by the majority between the condition of the Bank in 1819 and now, the counter report says that the minority "cannot but regard the comparison thus presented by the report as unfair and partial, and calculated to produce impressions on the public mind as absolutely erroneous as they would be positively pernicious." This position is sustained by facts and arguments at considerable length, summing up thus: "Upon the whole, that the Bank is not only fully able to meet all its engagements, but is in a state of the highest prosperity."

The counter report concludes with the following unequivocal expressions: "Upon a review of the whole ground occupied in the examination they have made, the Minority are of the opinion that the affairs of the Bank have been administered by the President and Directors with very great ability, and with perfect fidelity to all the obligations to the Stockholders, to the Government, and to the country. They regard the Bank as an Institution indispensable to the preservation of a sound currency, and to the financial operations of the government; and should consider the refusal of Congress to renew the charter as a great national calamity."

"They will add, in conclusion, that they are equally decided in the opinion that Congress is called upon by the most weighty and urgent considerations to decide this important question during the present session."

EXTRACTS

From the Counter Report of John Quincy Adams, on the same subject.

"The course of investigation pursued by the majority of the Committee has been not conformable to the principles of the resolution adopted by the House, but to those of the original resolution, which the House did not accept; a consequence which was naturally to be expected, from the circumstance that a *majority* of the Committee was appointed from the *minority* of the House—that is, from those who had voted against the amendment *adopted* by the House.

The question of the principles upon which the examination was to be conducted, occurred immediately after the arrival of the Committee at Philadelphia, and it was determined conformably to the views of a majority of the Committee, representing, so far as the views of the House had been manifested, a minority of the House.

There was accordingly no restriction to the latitude of investigation, as it had been proposed in the original motion of the Chairman of the Committee. No objection was made on the part of the President and Directors of the Bank, excepting that the President did remind the committee of the confidential nature of the transactions between the Bank and its customers, with the assurance of his reliance that it would be considered and respected. All their books, and all the accounts of individuals with the Bank, called for by any member of the committee, were exhibited to them. Had there been a member of the committee thirsting for the ruin of a personal enemy, or a political adversary, and who, by this inquisition into the accounts of all who had dealt with the Bank, could have been put in possession of facts, the disclosure of which might have destroyed his peace, his fortune, or his fame, the opportunity afforded him by this course of proceeding would have been too inviting to have been resisted. That there was such a member upon the committee, the subscriber does not affirm. The eagerness with which private accounts were sought for: and in an especial manner, those of Editors of newspapers, members of Congress, officers of Government, and all indeed possessing political influence themselves, or likely to suffer in public estimation by exposure of their private and pecuniary concerns, flowed, it is to be presumed, altogether from patriotic principles, and a stern abhorrence of corruption. The natural and irresistible tendency of all investigations conducted on such principles, must be to substitute passion in the place of justice, and political rancour in the place of impartiality.

* * * * * * * * *

"It is with great satisfaction, that the subscriber declares his entire and undoubting conviction, as the result of all the examination which, under the resolution of the House, and the unbounded range of inquiry sanctioned by the majority of the committee, he was able to give the books and proceedings of the Bank, that no misconduct whatever is imputable to the President, or to any of the present Directors of the Bank. That, in the management of the affairs of this immense institution, now for a series of nearly ten years, occasional errors of judgment, and possibly of inadvertence, have been committed, is doubtless true—in the vast multitude of relations of the Bank with the property of the whole community, the Board of Directors of the Parent Bank, or of some of its branches, have sometimes mistaken the law, and sometimes have suffered by misplaced confidence. A spirit of predetermined hostility, uncontrolled by a liberal sense of justice, prying for flaws, and hunting for exceptions, may gratify itself, and swell with exultation at its own sagacity, in discovering an error or arguing a misconstruction of powers. In the conduct of the present President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, no intentional wrong and no important or voluntary error has been committed. He deems this declaration due from him to those worthy and respectable citizens, in the face of this House and of this nation, willing as he is to abide upon it the deliberate judgment of after times. He deems it the more imperiously required of him as a signal vindication of the honor and integrity of injured and persecuted men. It has been impossible for him to observe, without deep concern, the spirit and temper with which this investigation has been prosecuted, particularly with regard to the President of the Bank. As one example of which, he would call the attention of the House to the testimony of Reuben M. Whitney—to the manner in which it was produced, and to the catastrophe in which it terminated.

"On the 2d of April, the Chairman of the Committee asked of them, authority to issue a subpœna to summon the attendance before them of Thomas Wilson, heretofore, in the year 1824, a Cashier of the Bank, to testify as a witness. The subscriber inquired what it was expected Mr. Wilson would prove, which question the Chairman declined to answer. The subscriber objected therefore to the issuing of the subpœna, and the motion for it was for that day withdrawn.

"The next day it was renewed, with a statement in writing by the Chairman of several allegations, as the subscriber conceived, amounting to charges against the President of the Bank, of embezzlement of the monies of the Institution. The subscriber inquired from whom these charges had been received, which the Chairman declined to state. The subscriber moved that a copy of the charges should be furnished to the President of the Bank. But the paper was withdrawn by the Chairman, and a resolution was substituted in its place, which was entered upon the Journal of the Committee. The objection of the subscriber to this course of proceeding was, at his request, entered upon the Journal, and at the request of the Chairman an entry was also made of the grounds upon which he deemed his own course in this respect justifiable. The objection of the subscriber was, not that the Chairman had thought proper to listen privately to secret informers, but that he required the action of the Committee for a call of testimony deeply affecting the moral character of the President of the Bank, and yet withheld from the committee the name of his informant. The subpœna to Mr. Thomas Wilson was nevertheless issued. The charges against the President of the Bank were, that Thomas Biddle, a distant relative of his, and one of the most eminent Brokers of Philadelphia, had *been in the habit*, by permission of the President, of taking money out of the First Teller's drawer, leaving in its place certificates of stock; of keeping the money an indefinite number of days, and then replacing the money, and taking back his certificate of stock, *without payment of interest* upon the monies of which he had had the use. The quintescence of the charge was, the use by Mr. Thomas Biddle of the monies of the Bank without interest. And there was another charge, that the President had also been in the habit of making large discounts upon notes of Thomas Biddle without consulting the Directors, between the discount days, and that the notes were entered as of the previous discount day.

"Mr. Wilson's testimony completely disproved, so far as his knowledge went, both these charges. He had never known a single instance in which Mr. Thomas Biddle, or any other person, had ever been permitted by the President of the Bank to use the monies of the Bank without payment of interest. He had never known a discount of a note of Thomas Biddle by order of the President of the Bank, without consulting the Board of Directors or the Committee duly authorized to discount. Mr. Wilson had been removed in a manner as inoffensive to his feelings as possible, from his office of Cashier of the Parent Bank in 1824, by being first transferred to the Branch at New Orleans, from which he was also afterwards removed. Previous to this removal from the Bank at Philadelphia, the personal intercourse between the President of the Bank and him had not been altogether harmonious. He had hinted to Mr. Reuben M. Whitney, a Director then secretly unfriendly to the President, and to Mr. Paul Beck, a director particularly friendly to himself, that he thought the President had too much influence over the Board of Directors, and had spoken with disapprobation of the fact that Mr. Thomas Biddle had occasionally received discounts upon transferred stocks, with checks, which, at the end of an indefinite number of days, were taken up and the cash returned, with regular payment of interest, as upon discounted notes. The checks being entered in the books under the head of Bills Receivable. Several cases of this kind had occurred in the months of May and June 1824. Mr. Wilson's testimony was very clear and explicit to the integrity of the President of the Bank, and it was totally contradictory to the statements which the Chairman had framed into charges from the private information which he had received, and the name of the informer of which he had declined giving to the Committee. But Mr. Wilson had named Mr. Paul Beck and Mr. Reuben M. Whitney, two of the Directors of the Bank in 1824, and to whom he had incidentally communicated his slight discontents at the period immediately before his removal.

"Mr. Beck and Mr. Whitney were summoned to appear and testify. The character and respectability of Mr. Beck are so universally known at Philadelphia, that all remark upon them would be superfluous. He had been a Director of the Bank in the years 1824, '25, and '26, and again in the years 1828, '29, and '30, and of course not only at the time alluded to by Mr. Wilson, but for five of the years which have elapsed since then, and till within less than two years past. Mr. Beck remembered the communications made to him by Mr. Wilson, shortly before his removal, and had thought them to proceed from irritation.

"He had seen no cause to doubt the correctness of the official conduct of the President, and has retained his perfect confidence in it unimpaired to the present day.

"The testimony of Mr. Whitney was of a different character. This person had been a Director of the Bank in the years 1822–23 and 24, and a very active member of the Board. About a year after the expiration of his service as a Director of the Bank, he failed in business. Of his present standing in the community, no evidence was taken by the Committee.

"The story that Mr. Whitney told on his first examination was, that some time in 1824, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Andrews, then Cashiers of the Bank, had mentioned to him certain transactions in the Bank in which T. and J. G. Biddle were concerned, which they were not willing should exist without some member of the Board being informed of them. Upon his inquiring what they were, they replied that T. & J. G Biddle had been in the habit of coming to the Bank and getting money, and leaving certificates of stock, which represented it in first Teller's drawer, *without paying interest*, and without being entered on the books. That they had also stated that the Messrs. Biddles had had notes discounted for them by the President which were entered on the books of the preceding discount day: that upon Mr. Whitney's asking them what sums there were of the kind in existence at that time, they went with him to the first Teller's drawer, and found one sum of 45,000 dollars, dated 25th May, and one for 24,000, dated 26th May; that they then went to the discount Clerk's desk, and found one note at 15 days dated 13th May, for 20,000 dollars, of T. Biddle's, and one note of Charles Biddle's, dated 21st May, at sixteen days, for $38,319: that the two former sums represented cash, and the two latter were notes which the two Cashiers stated to him had been discounted by order of the President. Of all this, Mr. Whitney declared, a memorandum at the time had been taken by him. Such a memorandum he produced, and left with the Committee on a small slip of paper, worn out and torn, and it is among the papers reported by the Committee; and as it formed the main stay of Mr. Whitney's first testimony, a copy of the whole of it is here subjoined:

"May 25, 45,000.
" 26, 24,000.
May 13, 15 days $20,000 collateral.
" 21, C. Biddle, 38,319, 16 days 5—8 June.

Of the two first notes, Mr. Whitney declared, in answer to a leading question from the Chairman, that no entry had been made upon the books; that he took his note of them from a memorandum in the Teller's drawer, and that on *making the discovery*, he *directed* the officers of the Bank, one or both the Cashiers, to enter this money upon the books; that it was done—that he did not see it done, but subsequently saw on the books, the entry of "bills receivable" which he knew was the entry made by his order.

He further stated that immediately after making this discovery, and giving this order, he had gone into the President's room, where he found him alone: that he told him what he had discovered and done, and requested that no such transaction should be repeated while *he* was a Director of the Institution. That the President did not deny the facts as he had stated them—that he colored up very much, and promised that no such thing should happen again.

"This testimony appeared to be in all respects so extraordinary, and so deeply to affect the moral character of the President of the Bank, in which the subscriber had been long accustomed to repose the most unbounded confidence, that he deemed it proper to trace its introduction, so far as possible, to its origin. As the question of the chairman of the Committee which drew forth this testimony indicated that he had previously been made acquainted with it in detail, and as he had, on first stating his expectation to prove these charges, declined naming the witness by whom he expected to prove them, the subscriber resorted, by interrogation of the witness, to ascertain that which the Chairman had declined communicating to the Committee. He inquired of Mr. Whitney whether he had had previous communication on the subject with any member of the Committee? What had been his motive for giving the testimony? Whether it had been voluntary or solicited? To these questions he answered that he had made previous communications to the chairman at his apartment, in presence of another member of the Committee; that he had no particular, but general motives for giving the testimony; that he did not recollect whether it had been voluntary or asked of him, but upon being pressed by a further question, he answered, that Judge Clayton had been recommended to him by a letter from Mr. Benton. This disclosure was then confirmed by the chairman.

"Mr. Whitney appealed with great confidence to his memorandum, and to the books of the Bank corresponding with it, to confirm his story; but there was nothing in the memorandum to show that it had not been taken from the books of the Bank. There was internal evidence in the memorandum that it could not have been taken before the 26th of May; and there was evidence on the books of the Bank that it was probably taken from them on the 27th of May—that was the only day on which one of the books of the Bank corresponded with the memorandum of Mr. Whitney.

"But Mr. Whitney testified that no entries had been made of the certificates of stock in the Teller's drawer, of the two sums of 45,000 and 24,000 dollars mentioned on his memorandum, on the books, until after he had ordered the entries to be made; while the books of the Bank proved that entries of both those sums had been regularly made on those respective days, the 25th and 26th of May: Mr. Whitney's own testimony showed that he had *seen* the books after the entries were made, and there was nothing except his own declaration, to show that he had not taken his memorandum from them.

"Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wilson, the two cashiers from whom Mr. Whitney alleged that he had received the first information of this embezzlement of the moneys of the Bank, denied in the most explicit and unqualified terms that any such transaction had ever taken place—denied not only that they had ever given to Mr. Whitney such information as he had affirmed to have received from them, but the existence, at any time, of any facts which would have justified them in giving such information.

"Mr. Burtis, the First Teller, and Mr. Patterson, the Discount Clerk, at whose drawers Mr. Whitney's narrative represented him as having made his discoveries, and given his orders for making the entries, with equally earnest asseveration, denied that any such transaction had ever taken place, so far as they were concerned.

"The President of the Bank, confronted with Whitney, declared, upon oath, that there was not one word of truth in his statement of his interview with him. And Mr. Whitney was left with his ragged memorandum, and his oath, falsified by the concurring oaths of the five individuals who with certainty of knowledge could contradict him.

"Nor was this all. Mr. Whitney's statement was confined, by the purport of his memorandum, and the context of the books of the Bank, to a date of time of no wider range than the 26th or 27th of May, 1824. The President of the Bank, on a subsequent day, proved, by the correspondence of the Bank, that from the 22d to the last day of that month, he was not at Philadelphia, but on a visit to the city of Washington, on the business of the Bank. For these discrepancies from the testimony of Mr. Whitney, as upon his examination he termed them, he did not attempt to account. He withdrew, however, the statement that he had *ordered* the entries of the two sums of 45,000 and 24,000 dollars to be made upon the books, and placed the affirmance in an alternative position, to meet the evidence as it appered in fact upon the books. He now said he had ordered the entries to be made, OR had found them already made, and confirmed them. But he never attempted to show to the Committee whence or how he, as a single Director, had derived the authority of *ordering* the keepers of the respective books to make any entry upon the books whatever; an authority which all the keepers of the books denied to belong to a Director.

"The question was put to Mr. Whitney, whether, upon his making his discoveries, he had considered himself as having fully discharged his own duty, as a Director, by a mere private expostulation with the President, without making known the transaction to the Board of Directors at all: to which he answered that he had not considered the subject in that point of view.

"Mr. Whitney, to sustain his character, produced evidence that he had been very extensively engaged in business; had paid large sums for the duties on imported articles to the Government of the U. States; that while a Director of the Bank, he had been a very active and industrious member of the Board, and that he had been employed by the Board in confidential trusts, which he had faithfully executed. As a last resort to sustain his charge of embezzlement against the President of the Bank, although he admitted he had never mentioned it to the Board of Directors, he insisted that he had, soon after it happened, spoken freely of it to others, and particularly to Mr. Wilson Hunt, who, he requested, might be called, and who accordingly was called as a witness before the Committee.

"Had there remained a fragment of doubt upon the mind of the subscriber with regard to the character of the testimony of Mr. Whitney before the examination of Mr. Hunt, it would have vanished upon hearing what he testified. It was, that Mr. Whitney, some years since, at the time when he was a Director of the Bank, had confidentially shown him a memoramdum of some loans on stocks, which *he said* had been made to Mr Thomas Biddle, by the President, without the knowledge of the Directors. Mr Hunt thought that Mr Whitney had further averred that these loans had not been entered on the books of the Bank, but he did not recollect that he had told him that *he* had ordered them to be entered on the books, and he was very sure he never had told him that the loans were without payment of interest. Mr. Hunt had been impressed with the idea, derived from Mr. Whitney's communications to him, that he was not friendly to the President of the Bank; and he said he had thought *them* serious enough. But Mr Hunt manifested astonishment at the very question, whether Whitney had told him that the loans were made *without payment of interest*. He not only denied that fact, but with a very natural asseveration, that if it had been so stated to him, it was impossible he should have forgotten it.

"The subscriber, in charity to the infirmities of human nature, would willingly believe that the testimony of Mr. Whitney upon his first examination, was the result of self-delusions, produced by long cherished and pampered suspicions of trivial error, till imagination, supplying the place of memory, had swoln them into imputations of embezzlement and fraud. Mr. Whitney had been *stimulated* to bear testimony against the Bank from abroad. The more aggravated the charges which he could bring to bear on public opinion against the President of the Bank, the fairer would be the prospect of success in defeating the renewal of the charter, and more acceptable to the spirit of party would be the service he might render by the testimony he should give. The defaced and tattered memorandum, taken in years long past from the books, would give a sort of mysterious pre-emption right of credibility to any colorable detail of circumstantial narrative to be connected with it. The instinct of calumny is inventive of details, precisely because details make their way most easily to the credit of the hearer, and it has long been remarked by keen observers of human action, that he who accustoms himself to make a truant of his memory is oftentimes the first to credit his own lie. Whether it was so with Mr. Whitney, the subscriber cannot undertake to say with certainty; but certain it is that an affirmation most material, and most confidently made, in the first examination of Mr. Whitney that the notes which he had discovered in the Teller's drawer had not been entered on the books when he discovered them, and that they were so entered by his direction, was retracted by himself after it had been blasted by the production of the entries upon the face of the books themselves. Yet the retraction itself was not frank and candid. It was by assuming an alternative, which, while it abandoned all pretence of sustaining the fact, was yet unwilling to abandon the offensive imputation. When the impossibility of his pretended interview with the President, of rebuke on the part of Whitney, and of tacit confession and blushing promise of future amendment on the part of Mr Biddle, was demonstrated by the President's absence from Philadelphia at the time, Mr. Whitney was not prepared with any substituted invention of details to supply its place. He admitted that there was a discrepancy between this demonstration and his previous asseverance, but neither attempted to reconcile them, nor to fortify his own statement by explanation or commutation of its terms. His dishonored memorandum found no endorsement for the honor of the drawer.

We yesterday saw a gentleman just returned from Calcutta, who stated to us that so valuable are the bills of the Bank of the United States considered in Calcutta, that a premium of from five to ten per cent. is obtained for them.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

We are happy to inform merchants, and others interested, that our enterprising fellow citizen, DOYLE O'HANLON, has all the materials landed on his wharf, for the construction of another *steam boat*, to ply between this place and Fayetteville—drawing but twenty six inches water, when complete with engine on board. The keel will be laid on the blocks, from which the *John Walker* has been launched. The engine to be made by Messrs. WATCHMAN and BRATT of *Baltimore*—on the same plan, with the one now in operation, in the *John Walker*. We understand also, that JOHN K. M'ILHENNY, contemplates building during this summer, a ship and a brig; the former, probably intended for the Liverpool trade; the latter, for Philadelphia.

Wilmington Rec.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.—We copy from the last Fayetteville Observer, a very interesting Report of the Commissioners of that Road, containing much valuable Statistical information, which will apply equally well to the *Central Rail-Road*, and which will therefore be interesting to the friends of both. The following fact stated in this Report, is one of the strongest in favor of *Rail-Roads* which we remember to have seen. "The proprietor of the great Mills, 13 miles distant from Baltimore, Ellicott, saves *Forty-five Thousand Dollars annually*, in the transportation of his goods between his Mills and Baltimore. What formerly cost him *sixty thousand dollars*, now costs him *fifteen thousand dollars* only!!"

Ral. Register.

The Circuit Court of the U. States for this District (says the Raleigh Register,) was opened on Saturday last, present Chief-Justice Marshall and Judge Potter. But few civil suits were tried, and but one criminal case, viz., the U. States v. Abel Turner, for passing a counterfeit note, or order of the U. States Branch Bank at Fayetteville upon the Principal bank for $20, knowing it to be such. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; but judgment was arrested on the following ground. Mr. Gaston, the prisoner's counsel, before entering upon his trial, objected to the Court, that the counterfeit writing in evidence did not come within the statute in this case. But after some remarks from the Court, the trial went on. After the conviction, the following entry was made, viz:

"Upon the trial of this case, it occurred as a question, whether the attempt to pass the counterfeit bill in the Indictment mentioned, knowing the same to be counterfeit, the said bill being signed with the name of *John Huske*, who had not at any time been President of the Bank of the U. States, but at the time of the date of the said counterfeit bill, was the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the U. States at Fayetteville, and countersigned with the name of *John W. Sandford*, who at no time was Cashier of the Bank of the U. States, but was at the date aforesaid, Cashier of the said Office of Discount and Deposit, was an offence within the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the U. States." Upon which question, the Judges being divided in opinion, it is ordered, that the same be certified to the Supreme Court of the U. States for the opinion of that Court."

We stop the Press to announce the perpetration of a shocking murder, in the immediate vicinity of this place, last night. About dark, as the wife of Mr. John Sugg was sitting in her own house, she was shot and instantly killed. There is no doubt that the deed was committed by a son of her husband, by a former wife, who has but recently returned after an absence of many years from this region. He immediately fled and has not as yet been apprehended.

The murderer was so near to his victim that her head and neck are literally torn to pieces. The family lived unhappily, and no doubt the fatal deed had its origin from this cause.

Ral. Reg.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

To Saddlers.

WANTED, a first rate Workman, who understands the business well; the kind of work I wish made are plain gentlemen's Saddles; best quality ladies' do, do., quilted work done in the neatest style; to such a hand the best wages will be given, constant employ, the cash paid every week, their expenses paid to this place, stage fare, &c. gratis, and if dissatisfied, paid back home again. If you want come on these terms, what will you come for? I would have are there no Saddlers in the country? I would have no objection to two hands of the same description. Apply immediately.

JNO. G. HOSKINS.

Charlotte, N. C. May 12, 1832. 81 4t.

UNIVERSITY.

BY a Resolution of the Board of Trustees, made some years since, the 4th Thursday in June was made the day of Commencement. By some means a mistake has occurred in the apprehension of many the present year, and the third Thursday, which will be the 21st of the month, has been supposed to be the day. As this opinion has gone abroad, and been published in some of the newspapers, it is thought expedient that notice be given, to preclude all uncertainty, that the day of Commencement the present year will be Thursday the 21st of June. The Examination will begin on Wednesday the 13th, and continue till Wednesday the 20th, and this hereafter is to be the final understanding on the subject.

JOS. CALDWELL.

May 16.

J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Penknives, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1832.

The Boston Engine.—The following correspondence has been communicated for publication:—

BOSTON, APRIL 30TH, 1832.

To the Honorable Mayor of the City of Fayetteville,

SIR: At a meeting of the Engineers and Firemen of the Boston Fire Department, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to receive the voluntary subscriptions of its members, for the purpose of purchasing and transmitting to the citizens of Fayetteville, a Boston built Fire Engine.

Notwithstanding our Firemen contributed their full proportion to the fund raised here in June last, in aid of your city, the Committee have the pleasure to state, that their funds have been adequate, and that they have purchased and shipped on board of the Schooner Romeo & Juliet, Capt. Jas. Prior, a Suction Engine, called the "*Union,*" and effected insurance at the Merchant's Office, which is forwarded by the politeness of William Tucker, Esq., of our city, to his friend Robert W. Brown, Esq., of Wilmington, who will forward the same per Steam Boat, to the Fayetteville Committee.

In transmitting this useful offering of the Mechanics and Tradesmen composing our Department, it is incumbent on us to express the deep sympathy which pervaded it, when advised of the destruction of your city. Trained to meet the dangerous element, which converted your city to ashes and consigned your people to misery, we could the more deeply feel your calamity, and the more readily appreciate the necessity of a respectable and efficient organization to meet the enemy and to conquer.

With an earnest hope that your city will rise speedily and triumphantly from its ruins, and continue to be distinguished for the hospitality, enterprize, and patriotism of its people, we are, in behalf of the Members of the Boston Fire Department,

Your obedient servants,

OTIS MUNROE,
WILLIAM G. EATON,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
} Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE, 17TH MAY, 1832.

Gentlemen: Your letter to me under date of the 30th April, communicating on behalf of the Engineers and Firemen of the Boston Fire Department, the presentation of a Boston built Fire Engine called the "*Union,*" was received by me a few days ago, and has been made the subject of a communication to the Police Commissioners representing the citizens of this town.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, I am instructed by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners, to tender on their behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Fayetteville, to you, and through you to the Members of the Fire Department of Boston, the expressions of the gratitude and sensibility with which they receive this additional voluntary act of friendship.

And as the organ of the public sentiment of this community, I should be unfaithful to those I represent, on this occasion, were I to withhold from you, Gentlemen, and from those whom you represent, and from the inhabitants of your city and its vicinity in general, the high sense of gratitude felt by this entire community, for the liberal contributions severally received from them, towards the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous Fire in this town.

In appreciating these acts of friendship, they are rendered the more interesting from the recollection, that they emanate from the Birth Place of American Independence, and from the descendants of that band of patriots who erected on the plains of Boston, the standard of civil liberty, and since cherished by principles demonstrating to mankind, the practical blessings of a government dictated by the people.

From a People thus characterized for their patriotism, philanthropy, science and learning, and for their moral virtues, society need not be apprehensive of a want of enterprize in her citizens or in the improvements of the useful and fine arts, to promote the general welfare and the individual happiness of its citizens.

You will please, Gentlemen, accept assurances of my individual respect and regard.

JAS. SEAWELL,
Magistrate Police of Fayetteville.

To OTIS MUNROE,
WM. G. EATON,
WM. BRIDGE, Esq's,
} Committee of the Boston Fire Department.

We have already, on a former occasion, expressed our gratification at the noble conduct of the Bostonians. We will only add, that the Engine, said to be a very perfect and splendid one, has arrived at Wilmington, and may be expected here to-day or to-morrow, where it will be received by a Company formed for the purpose, officered as follows:

Amos Kimball, Captain. J. M. Strong, John Lippitt, S. T. Hawley, Lieutenants.—H. McLean, Secretary.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Police Office, 17th May, 1832.

The Commissioners of Fayetteville, impressed with the solemn obligation the human family is at all times under to the great disposer of events, humbly to acknowledge their unworthiness of his continued favors, and that it is incumbent on the citizens of this community, for the severe and afflicting visitation of Divine Providence in the destruction of this Town by Fire on the 29th day of May last, publicly to manifest their contrition of hearts for the same,—In conformity to this expression of the will of said Commissioners in council convened,

I, JAMES SEAWELL, do hereby make known and recommend to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that the 29th day of May inst., be set apart as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and that the day be observed as far as practicable, by abstaining from all secular employment.

J. SEAWELL, Mag. Police,
Town of Fayetteville.

Installed at Wilmington, on Sabbath evening the 13th inst. Rev. THOMAS P. HUNT, as Bishop of the Presbyterian Church in that place. Sermon by the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND of Fayetteville. Charge to the Pastor and People by the Rev. ALEXANDER MCIVER of Clinton.—*Communicated.*

We have only room for a few extracts from Mr. Adams's Report on the Bank. In our next a few more will be given. It is one of the most interesting and able documents ever presented to Congress; and its effect will be irresistible. The extract in relation to Whitney has all the interest of romance.

U. S. Bank Stock rose 2¼ per cent. in New York on the receipt of the outline of Mr. McDuffie's Report, copied into this paper from the National Intelligencer.

☞ Desirous of paying proper respect to the recommendation of the municipal authorities, in regard to the 29th inst., the next Observer will be issued on Tuesday morning.—Advertisements, &c. must be handed in on Monday.

We have not room for remark upon the unprecedented state of things at Washington.—No good citizen can read the details without blushing for his country; nor without serious alarm for the security of individual and national freedom. A thorough "Reform" is needed.

The Convention Question.—It was our intention some time ago to have submitted some remarks upon this subject; but they have been postponed from time to time for various reasons. And we now feel gratified in being able to offer, in the stead of any remarks of our own, the much more able and satisfactory circular of a Committee of our fellow citizens of the County of Cumberland, which will be found on our first page. It is well worth a deliberate perusal, as it contains as correct and full a view of the subject as we have ever seen compressed into the same space.

There is one fact brought to light by this Committee, of much importance, which we have never seen noticed elsewhere. It is this: That the State Constitution under which we are living, defective, unequal and unjust as it is, *has never been submitted to the people for their ratification.* It was framed in a hurry, being the result of less than a week's deliberations of the Convention, amidst the distractions and dangers of war; it was formed for a state of things essentially different from that which exists at present; it was imposed upon the people *then* without their consent, because the peculiar circumstances of the country did not admit of their consent being asked. But what can excuse the monstrous injustice of refusing to submit to them *now*, the question of ratification or rejection? The minority *know* that the people would not ratify it; and this, the best of all reasons why it should be submitted to the people, is the very one which prevents it.

As the subject is one of primary importance, we will endeavor to make room for an early insertion of the debate which took place in our House of Commons at the last session, which is commenced in the last Star.

Mr. Gaston.—A writer in the Charleston Courier nominates this distinguished citizen of North Carolina for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Gaston well deserves all that is said of him, and more, but he is on the wrong side of politics to find favor in these days.

From the Charleston Courier.

A subject at all times of the first importance to the American People, is again presented before them at this moment to be decided upon. It is the selection of an approved Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. States. Opinions in the different States are essentially at variance in uniting upon any one particular candidate. In this situation of things, a Citizen of the United States is herewith proposed as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. States—WILLIAM GASTON, of Newbern, North Carolina, who is generally known throughout the Union, as one of her most prominent citizens—whose merit as the accomplished scholar and civilian are of the highest order, and who, from his honorable, independent, and talented character, presents a happy combination for the conciliation of all parties. This selection would most probably unite the general opposition that prevails through the land to the pretensions of Van Buren, and his clamorous Party, who insult even the National Forum itself by their hurrahs for the "Spoils of Office." A.

Another Nomination.—A writer in the N. C. Constitutionalist nominates the Hon. Wiley P. Mangum for Vice President of the U. S.

Judge Mangum.—The Georgetown (S.C.) Intelligencer says, "The Speech of Judge Mangum—without any disrespect to others—forms an era in the history of North Carolina in the Senate."

Wm. S. Ransom, Esq. has retired from the Editorial Chair of the N. C. Constitutionalist, which will hereafter be filled by his partner, Charles R. Ramsay, Esq.

Congress.—As we stated in a part of our last week's papers, the case of Gen. Houston has at last been disposed of. The House affirmed its power to punish for contempt and breach of privilege, but confined the punishment to a mere reprimand; and did not, as we stated, divest him of his privilege of admission within the Hall of the House. It is very much to be regretted that the punishment was so inadequate to the offence, and little calculated to sustain the dignity of the House or ensure the safety of the individual members. The following closed the proceedings in the case:

On the 11th, the House met at 10 o'clock, and immediately took up the trial. It was not till 9 o'clock at night, however, that a question was taken on Mr. Huntington's amendment, declaring Gen. Houston guilty of a contempt and breach of privilege, which was carried—Yeas 106, Nays 89. [The members from this State voted thus: Yeas—Barringer, McKay, Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Williams. Nays—Bethune, Carson, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, Speight.]

Mr. Clay then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to proceed further in the case of Samuel Houston, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Huntington moved the following amendment—strike out all after the word *resolved* and insert:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House on Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Mr. Lamar called for a division of the question.—The question was stated upon the first member of the amendment directing Gen. Houston to be reprimanded and discharged.

Mr. Archer thought the Majority of the House, who had solemnly asserted the power, of unlimited punishment, were now creeping out from the consequences of that decision. The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school boy—but, in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped gentlemen would now shew firmness enough to impose imprisonment, at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.

Mr. Huntington said, the gentleman from Virginia could move an amendment imposing imprisonment, if he thought proper. The two resolutions together, expressed the strongest censure he could conceive of, on the part of the House.

Mr. W. Thonipson said, after so much time as had been spent in the affair, gentlemen ought not to shrink from the responsibility of playing the game out. The offence charged against the accused, had been characterized as of the most flagitious nature. If such was the fact, after assuming the power of punishment, the dignity of the House required some infliction. These resolutions inflicted no punishment whatever, and only turned the whole proceeding into ridicule.

The question was then taken on the first member of the amendment, and was carried—Yeas 106, Nays 89. [The vote of our delegation was the same as on the question of contempt and breach of privilege, as stated above.]

The question on the second member of the amendment was then stated as follows:

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Mr. Carson hoped this branch of the amendment would not be adopted. Gen. Houston had been a member of this House. His conduct in this affair had not been dishonorable, or such as, in any way, rendered him unworthy the society of gentlemen.

Mr. Cambreleng said, the utmost the House could do, was to imprison, during the remainder of the session. He would prefer that, to fixing this punishment, during life, upon an individual who had served his country with credit both in the field and on this floor.

Mr. Coke replied to Mr. Cambreleng. The accused enjoyed this right only under the rule of the House. He was not disposed to permit the person, who had been solemnly adjudged guilty of a contempt of the House, to walk into this Hall—a privilege denied the mass of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said he had voted against the accused so far, from a sense of duty, and at the expense of his personal feelings. The accused was his friend, and had conducted himself in this affair, like a man of honor. He had gone thus far, to sustain the power of the House, but would go no further. The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Clayton and Burd, when the question was taken and negatived—Yeas 90, Nays 101. [The vote of our members was as follows: Yeas—Barringer, McKay, W. B. Shepard, Williams. Nays—Bethune, Carson, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, Rencher, A. H. Shepperd, Speight.]

The question was then taken upon agreeing to the resolution as amended by the first clause above stated, which was carried—Yeas 96, Nays 84. [Our delegation voted thus: Yeas—Barringer, McKay, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Williams.—Nays—Bethune, Carson, Hall, Hawkins, Speight.]

The House did not adjourn until near 11 o'clock P. M.

On Monday, Mr. Houston was brought to the bar, and after obtaining leave, presented a Protest against the authority of the House to institute the proceedings against him, or to pass the sentence it had done. The Speaker then "reprimanded" Mr. Houston:—that is to say, he complimented him on his "character and intelligence," on his having formerly "been honored by the people with a seat in this House," and then wound up by telling him, that "in obedience to the order of the House, I do reprimand you accordingly."—And thus ended the farce.

Immediately after these proceedings, Mr. Stanberry offered a Resolution to appoint a Select Committee to inquire whether the late Secretary Eaton had attempted to make a fraudulent contract for the supply of rations to the emigrating Indians, and whether Gen. Houston had endeavored fraudulently to obtain said contract.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Stanberry of Ohio, Drayton, of S. Carolina, Everett, of Massachusetts, Wayne, of Georgia, Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, White of Louisiana, Hubbard of N. Hampshire were appointed the committee.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, then submitted to the House, a letter he had received from a Dr. Davis, of S. C., a witness in Houston's case, calling upon him for an "explanation" of a question put to him by Mr. Cook whilst he was under examination. In other words, it was the first step to a challenge. Mr. Crane, of Ohio, moved to refer the letter to a Select Committee, to inquire whether the sending of such a letter constituted a breach of privilege. A very stormy debate arose upon this subject, in which many members participated, and none with more fearlessness or effect than Mr. Arnold of Tenn., who, among other things said:

They had brought all this on themselves—they had proclaimed aloud to the band of ruffians congregated in this city, and prowling about those walls, to come there and inflict whatever punishment they might think proper on any members who should dare to insult their characters, or wound their feelings, even though justice to the country and their constituents might demand it. Was it not doing this, to say to them, you shall have free ingress and egress to this Hall—come armed—do as you please—and the most we can, or will do, is to bring you before the Speaker's chair, as though it was all mere schoolboys' play, and receive a little reprimand?

Surrounded, as they were, by a band of ruffians, nothing less than incarceration could protect the members of that House from their assaults.

He had heard it said on that floor, and by members, that so far from Houston deserving censure, he was worthy of commendation for what he had done.

Mr. STANBERY said, he had, on a former occasion, stated to the House, that the President of the United States had used language calculated to encourage persons to assault members of that House for words spoken in debate. Since that period the charge has been denied in the official paper. He wished now to repeat that charge, and to inform the House that he was prepared to substantiate it; and could, in half an hour, produce his witnesses at that bar.

Mr. Polk denied the truth of this, and challenged Mr. Stanberry to the proof.

Mr. Stanberry then offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Crane, empowering the same committee to inquire whether the President of the United States has, in reference to a recent case of attack upon a Member of this House, used language tending to encourage violence upon members, for words spoken in debate.

After much debate, Mr. Thompson of Georgia, moved the Previous Question, which, being carried, cut off Mr. Stanberry's amendment. The question was then taken on Mr. Crane's resolution, and it was *rejected*, 85 votes to 87. [The members from this State voted—For the resolution, Messrs. Branch, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams. Against it, Messrs. Barringer, Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay and Rencher.]

Immediately after these proceedings, the House adjourned, and the attempt to assassinate Mr. Arnold took place, as detailed in the extract from the U. S. Telegraph.

On Tuesday last, the House was informed of the death of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, one of the Members from Vermont. Arrangements were made to attend his funeral on the next day; and the House adjourned. The Senate sat also but a short time, for the same reason, and neither House met on Wednesday.

On Thursday, Mr. Condict of New Jersey, moved to suspend the Rule of the House, to enable him to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House are now no longer safe, but are daily in jeopardy by assaults and outrages committed on them out of doors, on account of the manner in which they discharge their Representative duties.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House, and to secure to them their constitutional privileges of freedom of speech amd deliberation.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to inquire into the origin and extent of the conspiracy manifested by recent menaces and murders attempted against Members of this House.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the truth or falsity of the rumor which charges the President of the United States with countenancing, directly or indirectly, by any approbation, opinion, or expression of his, any act of outrage and violence perpetrated against Members of the House; and whether any language has been used by him, tending to rebuke or censure it for its investigation of the circumstances of any assault made on any of its members.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed further to inquire and report, whether, from the origin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may appear to have engaged in it, either as principals or accessaries, a determination be not manifested, not only to overawe and intimidate the Representatives of the People, but also to impede the progress of public measures, and to prevent the efficient legislation of Congress upon great and important subjects yet undecided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of executing the duties assigned said committee, power is hereby given them to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule in order to allow these resolutions to be moved was taken, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Barnwell, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, Branch, Briggs, Bullard, Burges, Cahoon, Choate, Coke, Collier, L. Condict, Silas Condit, Eleutheros Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, W. Creighton, jr. John Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Doddridge, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Grennell, Heister, Hughes, Huntington, Ingersoll, Kendall, Adam King, Letcher, Lyon, Marshall, Maxwell, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Newton, Pendleton, Pitcher, Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Root, Russell, Semmes, W. B. Shepard, Slade, Southard, Stanbery, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, Elisha Whittlesey, Frederick Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Williams, Young—81.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Robert Allen, Anderson, Angel, Ashley, Jas. Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, J. Brodhead, J. C. Brodhead, Bucher, Burd, Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clement C. Clay, Clayton, Conner, Craig, Crawford, Daniel, Davenport, Warren R. Davis, Dayan, Doubleday, Drayton, Felder, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas H. Hall, Hammons, Hawes, Hawkins, Hogan, Holland, Horn, Hubbard, Ihrie, Irvin, Jarvis, Jewett, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lewis, Mann, Mardis, McCoy, McIntire, McKay, G. E. Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Smith, Soule, Speight, Standifer, Stephens, Francis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thompson, John Thomson, Verplanck, Wardwell, Wayne, Weeks, Wheeler, C. P. White, Wickliffe, Worthington—95.

Mr. BARRINGER, of N. C. rose and observed, that he was in his place when the yeas and nays were taken, and distinctly heard his name called, but had refrained from voting. He begged the indulgence of the House now to explain the reason why he had not voted. It was a fact not to be concealed, for it was already a fact well known, if not by newspaper report, at least to those from whom newspaper information might be derived, that he (Mr. B.) had been referred to as to a conversation stated to have been held with the President, on the subject of the Houston affair. He was apprised of the design to call upon him, in the event of the investigation, which was the object of the resolution, taking place; and whatever might be his position in relation to the present administration, he felt it to be his duty to avoid even the appearance of screening the President as a friend, or of persecuting him as an enemy. He could not, therefore, according to his ideas of propriety, give a vote upon this question, and he therefore asked the indulgence of the House to be excused from doing so.

The request of Mr. B. was complied with by the House, and the question for suspending the rule negatived—Yeas 81, Nays 95.

It will be seen that the Administration party almost without an exception, voted to put down the inquiry; thus in effect admitting the truth of the allegations.

The House next took up the Apportionment Bill, and disagreed to the Senate's amendment, 134 votes to 57.

To-morrow is the day set apart for taking up the Tariff Bill.

From the United States Telegraph.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, and, after taking deliberate aim, fired; the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat and shirt, and lacerating the arm. Mr. Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by General Duncan, of Illinois.

This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The House had just adjourned; there were near an hundred members of Congress in the range of the ball, which passed near Mr. Tazewell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only person injured! The readers of the Globe will recollect that this Major Heard is the individual, who a few days since, published a bulletin in the Globe, announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the House, relative to Houston. We will give this document to the public to-morrow.

We learn that the partisans of the Pesident will endeavor to prove that Mr. Heard is deranged! Yet they, to-day, refused to permit an investigation of the charge, that he used language tending to stimulate assaults upon members for words used in debate! How will such partisans explain the bulletin published in the official paper, announcing in advance his intention to commit the assault?

We have not space for the comment which these facts call for. They are a fit commentary upon the proceedings in Houston's case, and afford much scope for reflection.

We are informed that bills of Indictment were yesterday found by the Grand Jury for the county of Washington, now sitting, against Samuel Houston and Morgan A. Heard, for assaults on Wm. Stanberry and Thomas D. Arnold, with intent to kill.—*Nat. Int.*

The U. S. Telegraph says, "We learn that Heard was an applicant for employment as a bearer of despatches, and that, a few days before the assault, he said that he had assurances of his appointment. The Globe, the official organ of the Executive, published his bravado that he would assault Mr. Arnold, without a word of comment; and we are credibly informed that Terrill, another of Houston's associates, made two *unsuccessful* movements for an assault upon the editor of this paper; and that the same individual declared, on Monday, that if Mr. Burges were twenty years younger he would *thrash* him before night!!!

Great efforts are making by the Union Party of S. Carolina, to get up a Southern Convention, in case an acceptable modification of the Tariff be not made at the present session of Congress, for the purpose, as stated by Gen. Blair, Member of Congress, of addressing a strong and spirited, but respectful remonstrance to Congress against any other than a *revenue Tariff,* presenting to that body in the same instrument, the alternative of giving up the "American System,—returning to an honest, constitutional course of legislation, distributing equal burthens and equal benefits,—or, that we will separate from the confederacy, *'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'*"

Mr. Branch and Mr. Carson, who have both been absent from the city, the first for some weeks, the latter for some days, have both returned to their seats.—*Nat. Int.*

A French Astronomer gives us the consoling assurance that there is nothing to fear from the tail of the expected Comet, and for the very satisfactory reason that it will have no tail.

Melancholy Casualty.—A young woman engaged in one of the Cotton Mills at Lowell, Mass. was choaked to death on Wednesday last, by drawing into her windpipe a piece of thread, while in the act of sucking it through the eye of a shuttle.

MARRIED,

At Marion Court House, S. C., on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. King, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Esq., to Miss MARTHA GUASQUE.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 9. Corn 55. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

SITTING CHAIRS.

JUST received on consignment, 12 dozen *SITTING CHAIRS,* of various qualities, which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES BAKER.
May 18th, 1832. 81-6t.

For Rent,

THE *WHARF* and *WARE HOUSES* in Campbellton, late the property of D. Thompson and now owned by Benjamin Rush. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.
May 21, 1832. 81 4w.

REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscribers are empowered to sell that valuable Plantation owned by John Murchison, Esq. including the Summer Place formerly occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., with the rich Low Lands adjoining the river. If the above property is not sold at private sale before the County Court in June next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, on a credit of one, two and three years.

Together with Horses and Mules, Cows and Hogs, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils, Blacksmiths' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

WILLKINGS & CO.
May 21st, 1832. 8: 3w.

Hay Mount School.

THE Subscriber this day opens the Male Department of the above Institution. The Scholars will be taught such branches as their parents or guardians direct, at the following prices: For a quarter containing twelve weeks, Spelling & Reading $3 50—The same with Writing—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.—All higher branches $4. Instruction in Vocal Music will be given to those that desire it, at $1 25 extra: the time devoted to it, will be an hour and a half each day, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M. Also, children and youth of both sexes, not members of the school, will be admitted to receive instruction in this generally neglected branch of education, at the same price. Holbrook's school apparatus, which answers many useful purposes with children, has been procured for the School. Scholars from abroad can obtain board in suitable families.

The subscriber would also give information, that he has for sale the following books: N. York Primer, N. York Preceptor, Young Reader, American First Class Book, Child's Book on the Soul, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, and Sequel, Willard's and Woodbridge's Geographies, Jones's Nat. Philosophy, Christian Lyre, and Supplement, Pollok's Course of Time, Copy Books, &c. JABIEL H. PERRY.
May 21st.—1t

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

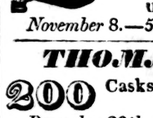
DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.



He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28*th*, 1831.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 71tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Pep permint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞ **One Gig and Harness for sale.**

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

13. J. MUNN.
71tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 13.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hoes
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL,

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL

April 17. 76-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 3tf.